



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

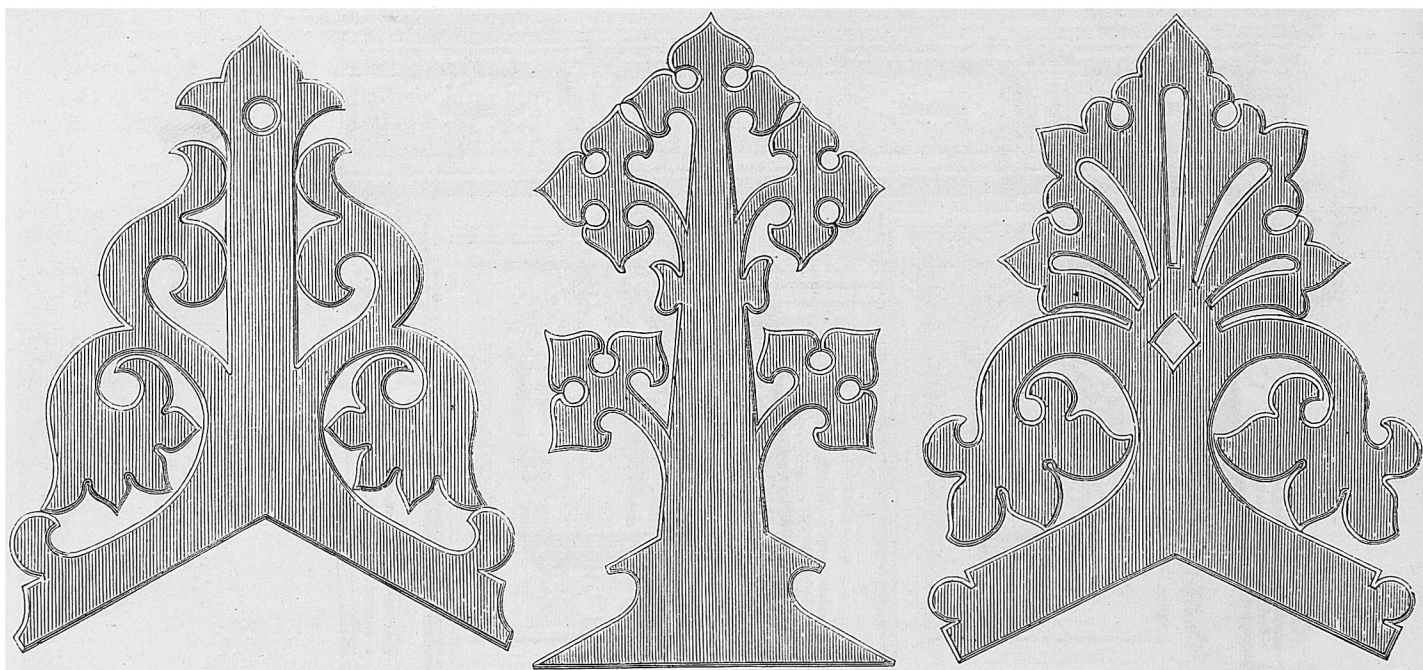
This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).



Nes. 27—29. Gable Finials in Perforated Wood. Mr. Posselt, Hæxter.

## VARIOUS.

### Artificial Stone.

A new species of artificial stone, compounded by M. Sorel, and manufactured by the Union Stone Company of Boston in the United States is described in the *Illustrated London News*. The cementing material is oxychloride of magnesium; the mineral material of which the stone is to be made is first mixed with oxyde of magnesium or calcined magnesia, and the mixture is then saturated with chloride of magnesium or the ordinary refuse of salt-works. The sand, gravel, or other substance of which the stone is made, is then passed through a pug-mill, by which each particle becomes covered with a coat of cement, and it is then transferred to moulds, where it hardens into a very strong species of stone. The crushing strength of this artificial stone is said to be four times greater than that of hard brick or freestone, and three times greater than that of Ransom's stone or Coignet's beton.

### New Use for Paraffin.

Dr. Vohl announces that mixed with benzole or Canada balsam, paraffin affords a glazing for frescoes much superior to soluble glass. By covering the interior of wine casks with a film of pure white paraffin poured in melted, he has effectually prevented the spoiling of the wine and its evaporation through the wood.

### Preservation of Paste.

A scientific contemporary states that the decomposition of paste may be prevented by adding a small quantity of carbolic acid. It will not then become offensive, as it often does when kept for several days, or when successive layers of paper are put on with paste. In the same way the disagreeable smell which glue often has may be prevented. If a few drops of the solution be added to ink or mucilage, they will not mould.

For whitewash, especially when used in cellars and dairies, the addition of one ounce of carbolic acid to each gallon will prevent mould, and the disagreeable odour which sometimes taints milk and meat will be prevented. We have found dextrine, mixed with water, and a few drops of clove-oil, kept for months, while used as paste.

### A novel Addition to the Dinner Table.

The *Brewer's Gazette* says, and it ought to know, that we are to have a revolution, it appears, in wine glasses. London porter requires pewter, and hock a green glass, and it has now been discovered that sherry is not sherry unless drunk out of wood, so that we shall shortly have our dining tables laid out with tiny carved cups, instead of the orthodox wine glasses with which we have long been familiar. At present the idea is only in its infancy, awaiting the artists who have under consideration the design of the new sherry cup. We may, however, mention that it will be larger than the present wine glass, more like the old port glass which our grandfathers used.

### Brown Tint for Iron and Steel.

Dissolve in four parts of water two parts of crystallized chloride of iron, two parts of chloride of antimony and one part of gallic acid, and apply the solution with a sponge or cloth to the article, and dry it in the air.

Repeat this any number of times according to the depth of color which it is desired to produce. Wash with water, and dry, and finally rub the articles over with boiled linseed oil. The metal thus receives a brown tint and resists moisture. The chloride of antimony should be as little acid as possible.

(*Scientific American*.)